## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DYPICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON SES

TERMS, cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy—W per annum
THE WERKLY HERALD every Stilled up of 6% cents
per copy or 35 per annum; the Europe an Edition 64 per anman, to amy part of Great British and 35 to any part of the
Ountivent, both to include postuce
Ountivent, both to include postuce
That news solicited from any pureter of the world—if used
will be liberally poid for ——OUR PORRION CORRESPON
DENTH ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL
LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

AMUSEMEN'S THIS EVENING CASTLE GARDEN-LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-SHANDY MAGUIRE - MRS. WILLIAMS AT HOME- YANKE MODESTY. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Love's Sacrifices. Tight Rope-Widow's Victim-Jack Sheppard.

WIBLO'S, Broadway-Unielle-Robert Macaine. NATIONAL THE TRE. Chatham street-Macon

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Away With MEI

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 47' Bros WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-F PRIOPIA BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broady ay-Buck

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME-MADISON S QUARE New York, Friday, June 30, 1854.

West Vone Harand has now the lary cost circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America ..

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly sixty thousand meets per day. The Weekly editions—published on | Saturday and Sun

my reach a circulation of nearly seve sty thousand sheets per week. The aggregate issue of the HERE ID establishment

about four hundred thousand sheet s per week, or ever beenty willions of aboots per annum

The Senate held an executiiv e session yesterday and confirmed the nominations sent in of officers in the Territories of Nebraska at id Kansas. A resolution to dissolve the injunction of secrecy on the Cadsden treasy corresponds nce was referred to a

Our special despatch con tains some interesting information regarding the prospects of the reci-procity treaty with the F-ritish provinces. The recent District Attorney ship in this city an exceedingly lucrative office, and the struggle for the place has been going on vigorous by ever since the announcement of the acceptance of the vestgration of Mr. O'Conor. A fortnight ago it was stated that Mr. West brook, member of Congress from the Eleventh district, had been the lucky individual who had re seived the appointment, but after that came a very suspicious luil, and now we learn that a memorial signed by eighty or ninety members of Congress has been presented to the President urging the nomination of Mr. Westbrook, and it is also said that Col. Richardson has personally interested himself in the matter. It may, therefore, be set down as a certain event that Westbrook will be the man. In the Sennte yesterday Mr. Fessenden presented

a petition for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. signed, as he stated, by all the voters of the town of Milton, New . Hampshire, the birthplace of Gen. Pierce. Mr. Sumner presented a similar petition. Both were referred. The bill to establish a line of mail steamships between California and Shanghae. touching at the Sandwich Islands and ports in Janan, was taken up, and Mr. Saward entered into an eloquent exposition of its provisions. His speech is given in the proper place, and should be read attentively by all. After an animated debate the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of twenty to nineteen, and then laid aside. The bill appropr ating ten million dollars to carry out the stipulations of the Gadsden treaty was rushed through with astonishing celerity, there being but six votes in the negative. A resolution was offered by Mr. Clayton, and adopted, calling for correspondence between the United States and Great Britain relative to commercial reciprocity with the provinces, the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence river, the Welland and Ridout canals. In the House, after some remarks by Mr. Faulk

ner, urging the necessity of speedy legislation on the Army and Navy bills, and an explanation by br. Mace relative to the charge of fraud brough against Mr. Richardson by an abolition newspaper, during which he entirely exquerated Mr. R., an testified to his honorable conduct, the bill amending the postage laws was taken up and passed by a vote of one hundred and four to fifty-five. This bill provides for charging on single letters conveyed three thousand miles or less three cents postage. The resolution appointing a day for the final acjournment of Congress coming up, it was proposed to adjourn sine die on the 31st of July. This was rejected, as was also the amendment of the Senate for a recess from the 17th of July to the 16th of October. So the House adheres to its resolution to adjourn on the 14th of August.

POLITICAL APPAIRS. The New Hampshire House of Representatives had two ballottings for a United States Senator yesterday, but without any result. Mr. Wells, the ad ministration candidate, received one bundred and fifty votes on each trial, falling six and seven behind the required number. Mr. Morrison had sixtyeight votes on the last ballot, when there were two more votes cast than there were members. This, we presume, is attributable to the "drugged liquor" that has been complained of in Concord. In the afternoon the Senate elected John S. Wells Senator for the short term. This, however, has no effect beyond a mere expression of preference. In another column may be found an interesting letter from our intelligent correspondent at Concord regarding the distracted condition of politics and politicians in

the Granite State. The Maine Whig State Convention met at Port land yesterday. Nearly six hundred delegates at tended. Hon. Isaac Reed was nominated for Gov ernor, and resolutions in favor of the Maine Liquor law and a modification of the Fugitive Slave law were adopted. The expression of opinion against the Nebraska bill was very decided, of course. In this State the whigs will carry the election without a doubt, there being already three democrats of diff

Serent stripes in nomination for Governor. In Essex county, Vermont, yesterday, the whigh and free soilers nominated a ticket composed of both parties in equal proportions. The convention is represented as having been very harmonious, the principles of both factions being the same.

MISCELLANEOUS. A despatch from Independence, Mo., reports the death of Judge Brown, agent of the Pottowottomic

LATER PROM REBUTTOA Our files of Bermuda papers to the 12th of th present month have been received. The Hamilton Advertiser of the 12th contains the following remarks on the fact of the withdrawal of the steamer Curiew from the line between New York and St Thomas :- " The steam packet Curlew has been sud dealy and in a very uncourteous manner taken of the New York, Bermuda, and St. Thomas route, Ma Copard giving as his reason that the line does no pay. Otherwise than being a disappointment to the mercantile community in the transmission of letters &c., we shall not sustain any great loss after all, she being of no benefit to these islands in any other way Onr own sailing vessels will now pick up the bene s to which she has been carrying away to enrich r en living in other countries."

similar to a number of other years, has also proved unremunerating, r nd a failure throughout every establishment in U ese islands. Smith's Island boots have taken the greatest number of whales, and one of the princip of proprietors has informed as they have fallen short of paying their expenses." Menday, U ie 5th instant, the garrison gig boat, belonging v , Ireland Island, with five oarsmen from the Fift sixth regiment, made the circuit of Bermuda, forty miles, in nine hours and five minutes.

The Wesleyan Missionary meetings held during the v reck, we are informed, had been highly interesting and satisfactory.

dr. Williams, who arrived at Bermuda as passet er, in the whaling schooner Flying Arrow, had seen from Inagua six weeks, and reported that a few days prior to his leaving much rain had fallen, which wasted the salt then in pan, and some in heap.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

The delay in the receipt of the Europa's mails, with the near approach of the national holiday, tended to check transactions in produce generally yesterday. Flour was dull; wheat was inactive and corn easier by one or two cents per bushel. Pork has recently experienced a decided decline mess having receded to \$12 50 a \$12 621, and prime to \$10 75 a \$11; while beef and lard are pretty well maintained at full prices, without much doing in the former. Freights were steady, with light engagements at unchanged rates.

EUROPEAN NEWS. The steamship Europa, with later news from Europe, is now in her thirteenth day. She will probably arrive early this morning.

THE POLICEMEN.

An account of the meeting held yesterday afternoon of the policemen opposed to the regulations prescribed by the Commissioners is published elsewhere. The speeches delivered on the occasion will create a sensation scarcely less than that which followed the publication of the instructions of Mr. Marcy on costume to our diplomats abroad. It will be observed, that while the Secretary of State requires our officials in foreign countries not to appear in uniform, the Commissioners of Police insist our officials at home not appearing in anything else. There is no accounting for these little idiosyncrasies. The question of costume is a momentous on but we had no idea it involved such frightful consequences as are set forth in the speeches alluded to.

The Struggle between the Abolitionist

At the commencement of the present session of Congress, the leadership of the abolitionist or free soil faction was contested by several champions of the cause, some in the Senate and the House of Representatives, others occupying the humbler position of local demagagues and stump speakers. Ability and zeal were equally distributed between both classes: but all the discretion of the party was monopolized by the Senators and members of Congress. The want of this essential quality soon placed Garrison, Greeley and Parker hors de combat; and the struggle was continued between Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Wade, Chase, Giddings and Gerrit Smith. It was carried on with remarkable vigor and perseverance; each champion had his little army of adherents, whom the fluctuations of fortune elated or depressed. After a few weeks fighting, two of the competitors, Messrs. Chase and Wade, were found too weak to maintain their position. The former did his best to gain some little notoriety by seeking personal quarrels with his political adversaries; but even pugnacity fails in the long run to secure admiration or to command support. Chase relapsed into a morbid fit of propriety; and Wade was glad to escape from the pother of agitation. Close upon their heels, one of the most renowned chiefs of the sect, the Ajax of the army. Gerrit Smith, drove his friends to distraction by renouncing some of the essential principles of the party faith. It was even whispered that he dined with Southerners. After this, of course, he was out of the question; and as he seems to have foreseen his fate, he has prudently anticipated events by resigning his seat. Remained Giddings, Seward, and Sumner, all three in fine condition and full of pluck. The two latter made a glorious show on the Nebraska, bill, with speeches which require a winter's leisure to read. Sumner tried to steal a march on his rivals by having it said at Washington that a personal attack was to be made upon him by the Southern members in consequence of his principles: but Giddings, the immortal Giddings. who has been kicked in and out of Congress for opinion's sake, and has endured all manner of persecution for the cause, was not the man to stand this. He tore about the capital like a madman, proclaiming that he, Giddings, was the man to be thrashed; that if Southerners wanted a back to pummel, his and not Sumner's was outstretched for the infliction. It so happened that neither of the two would be victims was indulged with martyrdom; and little was taken on either side by the motion.

Meanwhile, Seward was pressing Sumner bard. His organs had already talked of him as the future President : while Sumner's name had never been mentioned in conjunction with the office. His popularity had been steadily increasing year by year; Sumner had hardly recovered from the damage his early weakness in the Senate had done him. The confidence of the partisans of the former was unbounded: the warmest friends of the latter had secret misgivings with respect to his sincerity. It was clear to the most superficial observer, that unless some decisive mark was made by Mr. Sumner, his position in the party would soon be sealed, himself doomed to a subordinate rank. and the victory won by the Senator from New York. To anticipate this became, some weeks back, the sole concern of Mr. Sumner and his friends. Something must be done or said, whereby the latter would be placed before the North in as favorable a position as Mr. Seward; to find out that something has for some time engrossed their minds.

The discovery has been made, the problem solved. The solution will be found in the reports of the proceedings of Congress on Monday and Wednesday last. On the first of those days Mr. Summer declared in the Senate that he recognized no obligation upon him to help return to slavery any man; and on Wednesday he again emphatically repeated his assertion that he recognized no obligation imposed by the

constitution to return a fugitive slave. If effect was the only thing sought by Mr. Sumner, if he desired nothing but to startle the Senate and the country, we think he may be congratulated on his success. His most ardent rival will not be likely to follow him in such an incredible flight of audacity as this. Many men find the courage to perjure themselves; but to blazon forth one's perjury in such an assembly as the United States Senate requires a de gree of assurance which approaches the sublime Mr. Sumner swore, on his admission to the Senate, to support the constitution of the United States. That constitution declares that "persons held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another.

If fugitive slaves are to be delivered up they must be so delivered up by some one; and that some one can be none other thea the authorities of the State, representing the neeple thereof, and entitled to call upon each and every one of those people to aid and assist them in the discharge of the dut imposed upon them by the constitution. Mr. Sumner emphatically declares that he recognizes no obligation on him to render such aid or assistance. Could he possibly have said in plainer words that he does not regard the article we have quoted freen the constitution to have any bindng force or effect—that he intends to disobey and prevoke disobedience to and revolt against the way constitution he swore to support?

What his aim and object were in thus adding perjury to treason, we have shown already. It remains to be seen whether the display of these qualities will procure him fresh favor among the people of the North, and set him in advance of or on a par with his rival, Mr. Seward. We have no means of estimating the esteem in which perjury and treason are held among the school of politicians to which they belong. But we do know that a self-confessed rebel against the constitution is an impudent intruder into a body sworn to support that constitution. Every man in this country is free to hold what opinion he chooses. We have no necessary quarrel with any for believing that the constitution is not binding on them. But those who do bel eve such things have no business in the United States Senate. Infidels have no claim to speak in our churches; and if an anti-mason ventures to declaim against masonry in a lodge, having orsworn himself to obtain admission therein, he will incontinently be expelled. So Mr. Sumner, who throws off his allegiance to the constitution, deserves to be driven from the Senate chamber. His admission was a fraud on the body and the country; his oath was a detestable perjury; his expulsion would be an act of justice to himself and a proper evidence of the high character of the assembly he degrades by his presence.

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION SCHENE-THE OTHER SIDE IN MOTION .- According to the following statement from the Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph, the slaveholders are in motion, not only for the re-occupation of Kansas, but of

At St. Louis, a few days since, were a number of gangs of elaves, on route for Nebraska in charge of their owners. Similar statements respecting the transportation of slaves into Kansas are made by the Independence (Missouri) Dispatch. There is here and there a simpleton to be yet found, as we are told, who pretends to argue that slavery will not and cannot go into these Territories. To aid such there is a short answer: The immigration of slaves and slaveholders into Kansas and Nebraska has already begun!

Very well, the two Territories are open to the people of the South and he North-to slaveholders as well as to abolitionists. The issue of slavery or no slavery in Kansas and Nebraska rests with the people thereof, when they shall come to ask for admission as States into the Union. Meantime, there is no constitutional impediment to the Massachusetts emigratory scheme-none to the alleged counteracting scheme of the Missouri slaveholders. Kansas and Nebraska are open for a fair contest between slavery and anti-slavery, North and South. If the South lose, we presume they will submit to it with cheerfulness: if they should win, it will be upon a fair notice and a full trial.

How absurd to talk of a reneal of the reneal. ing clause of the Nebraska bill, when, by the meeting of the next Congress, Kansas and Nebrasks, Oregon and Minnesota may all be knocking for admission as States into the Union! The restoration of the Missouri restriction is a ridiculous enterprise. The restriction is done for-the practical issue is in the emigration to Kansas and Nebraska; and if Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley and Company, desire to do anything for the cause of free soil, they ought to go out and settle in Kansas forthwith. Their prence in that Territory would bring into more immediate contact with the "peculiar institutions" of the South, of which they know so little and assume to know so much. In this way their demagoguism and fanaticism might be tempered into toleration, and they might thus become quiet and useful citizens. It would not be surprising if they should consent, byand-by, to hold a few slaves themselves, should slavery be established in Kansas. At all events. the occasion should not be thrown away for a fair trial in Kansas and Nebraska between the disorganizing and dispnion firebrands of the North and the South, face to face. Let the South give John Mitchel a plantation in Kansas, "well stocked with good fat negroes," and let Horace Greeley establish alongside of him an abolition, woman's rights. Fourierite pha lanx, and let the people of the Territory abide by the result, if they think proper. At all events, let the agitators who are going into spasms concerning slavery in Kansas, bundle up and move out there without delay. The sooner the issue upon the great fundamental doctrine of squatter sovereignty is settled the better. There can be no repeal of the sovereignty of

FAMINE IN HOLY LAND .- It appears that those fearful visitations of dearth and famine, to which the people of Israel were so frequently subjected in ancient times, are still among the most serious drawbacks to a settled residence in the Holy Land. Recent letters from the venerable city of Hebron, calling upon Sir Moses Montifeore for relief, say that the land of Judea is "consuming its people," that "the dearth which prevails is unparalleled in the annals of the country. Failing barvests are superseded by drought, so that the face of the earth is literally scorched, and the wail of the famished multitudes is heard by day and by night, and our streets are througed with starving children.

who vainly implore for food." Such are the representations of the elders and wardens of the congregations in Hebron reminding us forcibly of similar recorded misfortunes in the history of the patriarchs, prophets, judges, and kings of Israel. The remnant of Israel, still abiding in the country of David and Solomon, now call for relief against drought and famine. And, we doubt not, that with relief their cry will be answered from our bountiful supplies. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs, 669 Houston street, New York, to this end, will thankfully acknowledge any contributions that may be given to his charge.

WHO PAYS THE RENT ?- In the late resolutions of ejectment of the Know Nothings from Tammany Hall, it is pretty generally under stood that the identical man was excommunicated who carries the money bag and settles the bills for house room and gas. If such be the case, who pays the rent now? We ask the question in behalf of the clerks of the Custom The same paper says:—"The Be winds whaling shall be delivered up on claim of the party to House and Post Office. The Treasurer being this rose has ended for the season, and, a fortunately, whom such service or labor shall be due." ejected, who pays the rent of Tammany Hall?

THE HUNKER STATE CONVENTION-WILL IT BE SWAMPED !- On Wednesday, the 12th of July proximo, the hunker national democrats of the State of New York hold their convention at Syracuse, the centre of abolitionism. Whether there was an object in calling the opponents of the administration in grand council, on that particular day, in that particular Jerry rescue. city, at such an unprecedented early day in the season, are questions of some import, and solutions to which may be given at an earlier day than the State Central Committee anticipate or prefer. The business will be to nominate a State ticket-candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, and State Prison Inspector-in place of Seymour, Church, Fitzhugh and Storms. Efforts are now making to induce D. S. Dickinson to allow his name to be used for the first office, not with any expectation, however, of electing him, but merely to save the hundred thousand votes cast for their ticket at the last election. As Mr. D. has given ample demonstration that he is not ambitious for political distinction, (having refused the Presidency when tendered to him by Virginia, and also the Custom House in this city, offered him by President Pierce.) he may consent to the use of his name to call out the hunker strength in opposition to, the softs and free soilers. He is now being interrogated upon the subject, and it is likely that Birdsall will bring his ultimatum in his pocket, to the convention. Bronson being out of the question, having declined the nomination; and in case Dickinson protests against the use of his name. then the next choice would be John Vanderbilt. Accommodating as his disposition is, he may be prevailed upon to run. Having taken the lead in the Legislature in bringing about the completion of the canals, it is due to the canal interests that an opportunity should be afforded whereby a testimonial in favor of his course in the Legislature might be awarded him.

The hunkers may cordially unite upon their State candidates. But can they construct a platform upon which they can cordially stand? Is not the Nebraska question an element out of which discord is likely to be produced? The ultra opponents of President Pierce declare that the State convention shall not only denounce the President, but the Nebraska bill also. These are the men who approve the course of Wheeler, Maurice and Peckham, in voting against the bill, solely on the ground that Pierce was at times apparently in favor of it. A class of such men will be sent to the State convention, who will insist upon the passage of anti-Nebraska resolutions, in connection with others denunciatory of Pierce, Marcy, and the national administration. Others will be delegates who are in favor of the bill organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and expunging the Missouri compromise from the acts of Congress, but opposed to any reference to the matter in the resolutions of the convention. This is the rock upon which the hunkers will likely split if the hot heads on either side prevail at Syracuse. Let them endorse the bill, reject it, or smother resolutions offered on the one side or the other, and difficulties must ensue. Now, the question arises-and the hunkers, as well as the softs, must meet it-whether it is proper or prudent for them to utter a syllable upon the subject. They must see that,in any event-endorsing or condemning the Nebraska bill-a firebrand will be thrown into their ranks; and although it will not greatly increase the soft and free soil vote, it would more than likely produce a dissolution of the hunker or-

The only cohesive power by which the hards have been kept together is hatred of the free soilers and opposition to the national administration. The canal question and the appointments to office mainly contributed to this feeling, though the origin may be traced back as far as the defeat of General Cass and Silas Wright. Whitst they remain in this position, aiming at the annihilation of Pierce, Marcy, and those now in power at Washington, and in maintaining the popular canal policy in this State, the hunkers will be able to occupy exalted positions and impregnable ground, as a portion of the new national party of the North, and eventually scatter the softs and free soilers among the whigs, abolitionists, and democrats; but absolutely certain it is, that if the State convention on the twelfth of July allow the introduction and discussion of the Nebraska question, un fait accompli, a disruption and evident destruction of their organization will immediately occur, and the softs be left in possession of a part of the remnants and fragments of the democratic party in the State.

It is stated that a union of the hards and softs has been attempted in Oswego. Two or three free soil government officers under Pierce, have all but pledged their support to the nominees of the July convention, in case a union can be effected. The printer of the free soil sheet, who was sent from the Albany mint some eighteen months since to fight the hunkers, and who is a custom house officer at Oswego, was very ardent in his pledges for union. barmony, and hostility to the whigs. William B. Lewis, and half a dozen other hard hunkers. confided in those free soil professions, and consented to enter into the union ranks. The mat ter was finally referred to the leaders of both sections in the county, and from the looks of things at present there is reason to expect they will unite in sending delegates to Syracuse in July, knocking for admission into the convention, not for the purpose of exhibiting any factious opposition to the nominations, but to bring in the Nebraska question, which, they imagine, being once kindled, will blow the hards sky-high. With the prospect of this political pyrotechnic display in view, the conven tion of the 12th proximo promises to be a very nteresting meeting.

THE HOG NUISANCE .- There is no more fruitful method to bring about the growth of a large crop of cholera, and other epidemic diseases, than the keeping of unclean animals within the city limits. This fact was demonstrated a long time ago, and we have a law which provides that hogs shall not be kept in the city below Eighty-first street. This law, like many others, has become almost a dead letter; but there is now some prospect that it will be partially, if not strictly, enforced. The City Inspector has ascertained that many public spirited citizens are engaged in the hog breeding business in the upper wards of the city-a great many were found near Fiftieth street, and the owners have been duly indicted. During the last fortnight not a single cur, of high or low degree, has dared to indulge in the luxury of an unrestricted promenade, and the execution of the hog law is just as important to the health and safety of our citizens as that of the dog law. Hog pens are nuisances in the city at any time, but in the summer their por-

cine tenants should be rusticated without delay. Country air is good for them.

The same subject is agitating the good people of Brooklyn, and we see that the citizens of the Ninth ward are to hold a meeting this evening, for the purpose of taking measures against an innundation of peripatetic pork, with which they are threatened. In case the law is not fully enforced in this city, we would recommend the citizens of the upper wards to pursue a similar course. The City Inspector has, however, manifested a disposition to do his duty in the premises, and we trust that he will not falter by the wayside. Away with all nuisances.

THE GADSDEN TREATY AND THE SENATE .- The Senate at Washington are reported as having gone into executive session yesterday upon the Gadsden treaty! But why this secresy now, the treaty being consummated? Is there no man in the Senate of sufficient moral courage and independence to call for the secret correspondence upon this treaty with a view to its publication? Let us know who are the participants in these ten millions of the spoils. Are Senators afraid of treading upon the toes of the Kitchen Cabinet? Have the people no interest in the public money? Are both Houses of Congress responsible only to the Executive for their acts? Have the members of Coagress, like the Executive, made up their minds for retirement at the expiration of their present term of office; and are they thus resolved to make the most of it? In behalf of the people, who foot the bills, we should like to know.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE NORTH-THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTIONS.—The administration has recently been called upon to la ment the overslaughing of the spoils democracy in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Northern States which have vet to hold their State elections, are as follows:-

Massachusetts...Nov. 13
New York......do. 7
New Jersey....do. 7
Illinois...do. 7
Michigan...do 7
Wisconsin...do 7

Is any one of these States sure for the administration this year? Alas for the spoilsthe secessionists and the Buffalo free soilers! Where is the national democracy? Where is the Baltimore platform?

More Light About the Know Nothings .-The movements of this mysterious society continue to attract a large share of public attention and by certain extracts which were published in yesterday's HERALD, it will be seen that they have extended their line of operations to the Pacific coast. Old Virginia seems impregnated with the spirit of nativeism, and at Norfolk, on Saturday, the Know Nothings schieved a signal triumph, electing their entire municipal ticket. In Baltimore, Boston, and other Atlantic cities, they are believed to be very

The African Lyrical Stage.

EDWIN P. CHRISTY'S NEGRO MINSTRELSY—THE
OPERA OF BRACK DOUGLAS AT WOOD'S—CIN-Now that the supremacy of the children of Ham is, like the restoration of the scattered people of Judea

darkly looming in the future, and that Ethiopian king-

doms and republics, beginning with the great Nebraskar Empire, are about to substitute the federal divisions and hard and soft shell party classifications of the American continent, it becomes necessary to watch attentively the progress of this interesting people in the various arts of civilization, by their superior capacity for which—it is thought by certain ethnologists and philosophers—they will ultimately subjugate to their rule the rapidly degen-erating Anglo-Saxon and Spanish races. We have seen how in Hayti that determined energy and great military genius have succeeded in crushing out the whites, and establishing one of the most remarkable empires upon record—an empire whose conception and inception have suggested servile imitations both in Mexico and France We behold there a court distinguished as much for its elegance and refined tastes, and liberal but discriminating patronage of the arts, as for its profound acquaintance with the science of government, and the noble models of legislation which it has produced. If we are spirit and energy in their democratic phase, we have only to turn to Liberia, where we will find a powerful republic, like the Rome of old, growing up amidst swames and morasses. Seek we to peer curiously into the future, we may behold Cuba, Jamaica and others of the West India Islands flourishing under the rule of sagacious and enlightened rulers of this once de spised race, and if the philanthropical and disinterested actions of the abolitionists are realised, we may probably see them lords-paramount on our own soil. Be their destiny what it may, the wonderful plasticity of this accomplished people will adapt them to it. From the use which they have made of the opportunities they have already had, it is evident that they can improvise and improve upon every form of political institution known to ancient or modern times. It is the same in the arts Eminently classical in their tastes, they have modernised to great advantage the nomenclature of the Romans, and refined upon many of the crude artistical notions of the Greeks. The propyle and friezes of Haytian palatial architecture have been pronounced by competent judges as remarkable departures from the stiff mannerism of the Parthenon and other over estimated models of antiquity. Borrowing what is excellent from the different primitive schools of art, the new, or, as we may term it, Ethi-

opian style, may be regarded as eclectic

character. If it presents a peculiarity it is that of a too-

prevailing and uniform style of ornamentation.

As with the Egyptians the lotus was almost the

only floral embellishment made use of, so with the creators of the new school, the palm and the fig leaf constitute the chief decorations of their nude intersticia.

spaces. They may be repugnant to our modern notions but they are strictly in consonance with those grea

but they are strictly in consonance with those great leading natural principles that have been lost sight of in the corruptions of a gross and material age. In the general blindness which appears to prevail with regard to these facts, it is not surprising that a new chool of music, emanating from the same fertile source should be growing up amongst us, of which but little no. tice has been taken by the press, although it is fast dethroning in popularity the works of the great Its and German composers. From the modest lyrical effu-sions which marked its first rise, negro minstrelsy has taken an ambitious developement, which never rested satisfied until it achieved the palse of operatic success. To Edwin P. Christy may be accorded the merit of originating the new school, and of establishing it firmly in popular favor. In the original establishment, after eight years of continuous success, unprecedented, we beieve, in the annals of similar entertainments, he is still content to rest his claims to public patronage on the lively little episodes which so vividly illustrate the grotesque poculiarities of the race from which his portraits are drawn. And well he may. We know no place of amusement in which an evening can be more agreeably spent, or which more forcibly illustrates

may, with truth, say:—

De time is nebber dreary,

If the darkey nebber groans;

De ladies nebber weary,

Wid de rattle of de bones.

In the opposition house (Wood's,) a successful effort has been made to unite the eccentricities of these representations with the requirements of the regular drama. Operatic burlesques of sterling comic merit, and presenting the connected interest of a regular story, are nightly played to overflowing audiences, of a higher class than used formerly to attend these places, and who aprear to take as much pleasure in them as in the more ambitious compositions of the Italian school. And with all the attractions of a first rate company, admirable vocal and instrumental performers, a well appointed theatre and beautiful scenery, we candidly own, although the confession may appear like heresy to some, that we enjoy this variation of our theatrical pleasures with greater zest than the dull platitudes of what is called scientific music. One of the chief merits of the management of this house is the promptitude with which it seizes as

subjects for its pleasant satire on topic of present in subjects for its piesses, as spiritual rappage, a laugha-terest, such for instance as spiritual rappage, a laugha-ble caricature of which is now one of its -incipal at tractions. No subject could have been better supplet to bring ou in broad relief the superstitious folible of the negro character, and the author of the libretto hasturn ed to numerous account the opportunities that it aftered ed him. The operatio burletta of "Black Douglas, which succeeds it, is, as will be at once guessed fr title, a burlesque on Home's well known play. Much as it pained us to find turned into effective rilicule the only drematic effect of our schooldays, hallowed as it was by some pleasant boyish recollections, on seeing the bur-lesque we were compelled to acknowledge the truth of the adage, "Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un par." Let the reader picture to himself the heart-breaking lameurations of the bereaved mother, uttered through the hussy voice of a moustachoed black, whose female habiliments are worn with a jaunty looseness somewhat at variance with our notions of the grace and dignity of Home's heroine—a Glenalvon with a wig and beard of scarlet wool denoting his sanguine temperament, and a Young Norval, (Nebraska Bil Douglas,) whose youthful simplicity and artiesmose-are appropriately typified by all the negro slang and cunning which George knows how to throw into these-characters, and he will have a fair idea of the ludicrous effect produced by these contrasts on the minds of the spectators. The choruses in the piece are very effective, and break up the dialogue in the quaintest and oddest way possible. Judging by the uproarious appro-bation of the audience, and the numbers by which every part of the house was thronged, these pieces seem des tiped to bave a lengthened run.

Buckley's troop is also playing opera, and greaf ex pense has been gone to by the proprietor to render the negro lyrical drama as effective in spectacle as it is in-musical sentiment. "Cinderella" has been brought out with all the accessories of fine scenery, rich costumes, and excellent orchestral music. This piece has roved a great attraction, and nightly draws crowdel

From this slight sketch it will be seen that the negreopera has become one of the recognized institutions of the country. Let the Italian companies look to their laurels. Nimium ne crede colori.

Bowery Theatre-Mrs. Macready. Kotzebue's play, "The Stranger," was presented at the Bowery theatre last evening, and the part of Mrs Hallerwas played by Mrs. Macready, a lady who formerly resided in Philadelphia, and who made her debut in that city about two years since. She commenced her first en-gagement in New York at the Bowery, last Monday ove-ning. Mrs. Macready's performance of Mrs. Haller was, in many respects, excellent; she has a fine, clear voice, and gives the language, as far as pronunciation and accentuation go, in undefiled English, a quality which, might be profitably imitated by many actresses we wot of. The best points that she made last night were these : at the end of the third where she discovers where the stranger tenders to her the jewel box. She acted quietly, and therefore effectively, for it is evident depth of passion in the forcible style which distinguishes Mes. Farren, Miss Dean, Miss Logan, and others of the same school. Mrs. Macready's manner is graceful, easy and refined; and in every instance she showed that she she is rather slow at times, and falls to give that market identification of the character which the audience has a right to expect from an artiste who is represented to be a star. In the strong points at the end of the fourth and fifth acts, she was not equal to the occasion. She did not make a sufficient degree of distinction between the first and last portions of the play; and where she should have been gay, she seemed melan choly and thoughtful, thereby denying the truth of her own language, where she says that she was beginning to recover her former air of "easy galety" when the sight ot the child of Count Wintersen recalled to her the memory of her son. That Mrs. Macready has marked memory of her son. That have the chosen appears talent for the profession which she has chosen appears to be true; it is also true that she has still someth

Mr. Goodall played the Stranger. He seemed distrait in the part, and though it was a perfect performance, as far as the words were concerned, the effect of his con-ception was considerably marred by over-strained attempts at imitations of the style of certain very pepu-lar actors. Mr. Goodali has talent enough to be original, as certain points in his last night's performa-The other characters were generally clearly proved. very well sustained. The Baron Steinfort of Mr. R. Johnston, the Solomon of Mr. Glenn, and the Francis of Mr. James Dunn, deserve particular mention; and the piece was, altogether, played much better than it served.

HYDROPATRIC E-TABLISHMENTS .- We have received seveas a communications relative to the water cure system, as practised in this country. There are several estabisbments where the healing art is dispensed hydropathi-cally; but the best water cure establishment that we know of is that of Dr. Scheffendecker, Kimperton, Chester county, Pa. The Doctor is a worthy follower of the great Presnitz, the founder of the hydropathic

THE OPERA-OPENING NIGHT .- Castle Garden will be pened this evening, by Max Maretzek, for the performnce of the grand opera "Lucia di Lammermoor," one of Donizetti's most admired productions, being the first appearance in America of Maretzek's new company. Douna Gomez is the Lucia, and Signor Beraldi the Edgarde of the night. To properly inaugurate such asevent, Gastle Garden should be crowded this evening.

Marine Affairs.

A NEW STEAM DREDGE FOR CHARLESTON HARBOR. -- A steam. propelling sand dredge for Charleston harbor, of very large size and power, was lately built in this city, by Wm. Coll, or. She is called the Capt. A. H. Bowman, and is one hundred and seventy-five feet long, and about eighty tons burthen. She was constructed after the design of J. C. Osgood, who has built a great many of these kind of boats, but adapted only for smooth water. The machinery, which is of a gigantic character, is the work of Hogg & Delamater. The principle and plan of the vessel are upon an entirely different system to any hitherto used; she being able to dredge effectually during the swell of the sea, while the sort of vessels hitherto in use were performed at much less expense, as the ten or twenty scows usually employed, each with a large complement of men, will be entirely dispensed with. In appearance she looks like an ordinary propeller, with the engine an machinery on deck. An idea may be formed of her pow er and capacity, when it is stated that she can shoot down a depth of forty feet in a bed of sand in the see and scrape up three tons per minute, or nine thousa tons per week. When her receiver is full, she will steam out into the ocean, and by means of trap doors, deposit her load into the bottom of the sea. The vessel went down the river on a trial trip the other day, and proved very satisfactor. She leaves to-day for the scene of her labors in Charleston harbor, where she is expected to ar-

rive in about eight days. a larger scale, was made on Wednesday afternoon to raise this vessel. When the tide began to ebb, three large steem pumps were set to work, besides two dippers, worked by steam. The work went on until the evening, but very little if any impression had been made on the water in the ship. The vessel lies in thirty feet of water, at the end of the dock, a little below Roosevelt street, where she sunk after being burnt at the conflagration which destroyed the clippers Great Republic and White Squall. Notwithstanding the little encouragement resulting in his attempts to raise her, Capt. Sell, the contractor, is still sanguine of accomplishing !

THE CLIPPERS N. B. PALMER AND PLYING CLOUD. NEW OLEANS, June 20, 1854.

ng the Boston Semi-Weekly, Allas of the 10th inst., I saw an account of the ship Flying Cloud's late passage to San Francisco; and in the remarks, it says:—"We have upon a former occasion shown how the Flying Cloud once overhauled the clipper N. B. Palmer, run her out of sight in less than twenty hours, and heat her from the latitude of Rio Janeiro

I was in the ship Flying Cloud on that voyage, and the I was in the ship Flying Cloud on that voyage, and the two ships fell in company in the latitude of the Rio de la Plaia—the Palmer being ahead, having sailed ten daya after us in the Cloud. The wind was light, at daylight, and we had been near Cuba all the night before. During the forenoon the breeze sprung up from the northeast, and both ships made sail for a race—the N. B. Pa'mer outsailing the Flying Cloud, while the wind was exactly sat, and Capt. Low finding his ship outsailing the Cloud, hove to to speak. The Cloud came up and both masters hid each other success on the passage, and parted for a race, just at twelve, noon. The Palmer hauled two points to the westward for a side wind; there Capt. Low missed, for that was what the Flying Cloud wished for. During the night the wind treshened, so that by four in the morning the Cloud had all studding sails taken in; at eight o'clock (just good day light) the Palmer was astern foot of her, foretopsail in sight, with his foreabymast studding sails taken in; at eight o'clock, and of course she was lost from our sight; and that is the way the Flying Cloud outsailed her so